

RID

RICK. *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation

O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the sudden current born.

Swift.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns,
and corn ricks.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.
In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make
small ricks of them in the field.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

RICKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the dis-
temper at its appearance by Giffon.The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal di-
stribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty,
and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation
and friction.

Quincy.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put al-
together, by reason of their likeness. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I shou'd possess th' estate, if he were dead;

Dryden.

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil.So when at school we first declaim,
Old Busby walks us in a theme;Whole props support our infant vein,
And help the rickets in the brain;But when our souls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.

Prior.

RICKETY. *adj.* [from rickets.] Diseased with the rickets.In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case
of rickets children, the diet should be gently astringent. *Art.*RICKUS. *n. f.* A plant.

Ainsworth.

RICKURE. *n. f.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping.

Diell.

RID. *v. a.* [from *hnebban*, Saxon.]1. To let free; to redeem.
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou
halt rid me from the wicked man. *Psalms xlviii. 49.*Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Psalms cxlv.*I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid
you out of their bondage.

Exodus vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned
pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them,
who had given him entertainment.

Hooker.

I must rid all the seas of pirates.

We'll use his countenance; which being done,
Lether, who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking off.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

Upon the word, slept forth
Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

B. Johnson.

I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.

Milton.

Did faints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Happy was he that could be rid on't.

Hudibras.

The god uneasy till he slept again,
Relov'd at once to rid himself of pain.

Dryden.

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which
we are apt to think nothing absent can equal.

Locke.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire,
in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though
every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of it.The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any
town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves
with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been
glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them?

Addison.

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was
not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his
daughter.

Addison's Spectator, N° 164.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away. *Shakespeare.*

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.

Ah deathmen! you have rid this sweet young prince, *Shakespeare.*RIDANCE. *n. f.* [from rid.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *ridance* from all adversity,
and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

By this, the cock had a good *ridance* of his rival. *L'Estr.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, ungloriously and unsmooth,

Milton.

At *ridance*, if we mean to tread with ease.

RID

RIDDEN. the participle of ride.

He could never have ridden out an eternal period, but it
must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*RYDDLE. *n. f.* [*ræðel*, Saxon, from *ræbe*, counsel, perhaps
a trial of wit.]1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.
How did you dareTo trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and in charms of death.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

The Theban monster, that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite
Cast herself headlong from the Iliacian steep.

Milton.

Her mother was thinking of a riddle.

Dryden.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!
So cowards never use their might,

Hudibras.

But against such as will not fight.

3. [*hnebbel*, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted
with a riddle.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

To RIDDLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical
analogy between the two senses of the word riddle: as, we
say, to lift a question; but their derivations differ.Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in.

Mortimer.

To RIDDLER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously
or obscurely.Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrust.

Shakespeare.

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from riddle.] In the manner of a riddle.Though like the pefcence and old-fashioned love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
Is poor.

Dante.

To RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*risan*,
Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius
Are rid, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.

Shakespeare.

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,
Such parting were too petty.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

Am not I thine als, upon which thou hast ridden? *Numb.*So stands a forest tall of mountain oaks
Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller
Hears from the humble valley, where he rides,
The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidst the boughs.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after
him.

Swift's Direction to the Green.

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.

Shakespeare.

Upon this chaos rid the distressed ark, that bore the small
remains of mankind.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian cars
To his experienc'd tongue.

Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,
Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *P. 2.*The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished. *Shakespeare.*Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,
He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

Dryden.

5. To be on the water.

On the Western coast
Rideth a puissant army.

Shakespeare. Rich. III.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not
able longer to ride it out with his galleys; but was enforced to
flip his anchors, and run his galleys on ground.

Kneller.

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which
rode near in Edinburgh Frith.

Hayward.

Waiting him his royal fleet did ride,
And willing winds to their low'r'd sails deny'd.

Dryden.

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor ride.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets.

Dryden.

6. To be supported by something subterfuge.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

To RIDER. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige
us to be ridden at the pleasure of every coxcomb.

Collier.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers,
cobblers and brewers.

Swift's Presbyterian Ph.

RID

RIDER. *n. f.* [from ride.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the gen'rous horse,
Restrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the rider's will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

Prior.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly
hired.

Shakespeare. As You Like it.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine.

Brampton.

3. An infertile leaf.

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*hryg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch,
the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare ridge bolt upright.

Hudibras.

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the
back.As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whole snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey.

Milton.

His sons
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long ridge of hills!

Milton.

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for the main-
tenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the valleys.

Ray.

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,
For haste.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,
And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore.

Dryden.

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof
abundantly; thou fettest the furrows thereof. *Psalms lxxv. 10.*The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis fet with
ridges round the point.

Woodward.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before
Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm ridges. *Mort.*Land for grafs lay down when you low wheat or rye; but
then your corn should be sowed on broad ridges.

Mortimer.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches,
and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose
diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch
and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part
or ridge of the roof, and also on the hips.

Moxon.

6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the
flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side
of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent
furrows or sinking cavities.

Farrier's Dict.

To RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.Thou from heav'n
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or rust'd porcupines.

Milton.

RINGING. *n. f.* [*ringis*, *ringula*, Lat. *Ans.*] A ram half
ridg'd, & calstrated.Tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters led:
And 'ware the Libyan ridg'd's butting head.

Dryden.

Tend them well, and see them fed
In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;
And 'ware the ridg'd's with his butting head.

Dryden.

RINGY. *adj.* [from ridge.] Rising in a ridge.Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

Dryden.

RIDICULE. *n. f.* [*ridiculus*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that
species that provokes laughter.Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.
Touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone.

Pope.

Those, who aim at ridicule,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest.

Swift's Miscellanies.

To RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter;
to treat with contemptuous merriment.I with the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and good
may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry
had on theirs.

Temple.

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might
the better turn to ridicule those that valued themselves on
their books.

Addison on Medals.

RIDICULOUS. *adj.* [*ridiculus*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of
laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd.

Milton.

It was not in Titus's power not to be decided; but it was
in his power not to be ridiculous.

South.

RIF

RINCULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculus*.] In a manner worthy
of laughter or contempt.Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is
so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was
pleasure and not instruction. *South.*RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ridiculus*.] The quality of being
ridiculous.What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make
with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the
meanings of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire,
and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the
ridiculousness of worshipping such things.

Stillingfleet.

RIDING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no
suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor,
and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one riding ap-
paritor, but only a foot messenger.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

RIDING. *n. f.* [from ride.] A district visited by an officer.RIDINGCOAT. *n. f.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep
out weather.When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a journey, wrap
your own in it.

Swift's Direction to the Green.

RIDINGHOOD. *n. f.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by wo-
men, when they travel, to bear off the rain.The pallium was like our ridinghood, and served both
for a tunic and a coat.

Arbutnot on Coins.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the ridinghood's disguise.

Gay.

RIF. *n. f.* An elegant grain. The flowers have no leaves,
but consist of several stamina, produced from the flower-
cup; these flowers are collected into a small spike, and
are disposed almost singly: from the flower-cup arises the
pointal, afterward an oblong slender seed inclosed in an husk,
which was before the flower-cup: this differs from wheat in
having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked.

Miller.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce
aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rie. *Peasam.*RIFE. *adj.* [*ryffe*, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevail-
ing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.While those restless desires, in great men rife,
To visit low folks did much disdain,

Sid.

This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign.

Guyon closely did await

Avantage; whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And felled oft his blows.

Fairy Queen, b. ii.

The plague was then rife in Hungary.

Kneller.

Blessings then are plentiful and rife,
More plentiful than hope.

Herbert.

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so rife
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.

This is the place,
Whence ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife, and perfect in my list'ning ear.

Milton.

That grounded maxim
So rife and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the publick good
Private respects must yield.

Milton.

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs
were rife and mortal.

Arbutnot on Air.

RIFELY. *adv.* [from rife.] Prevalently; abundantly.It was rifely reported, that the Turks were coming in a
great fleet.

Kneller's History of the Turks.

RIFENESS. *n. f.* [from rife.] Prevalence; abundance.He ascribes the great rifeness of carbuncles in the summer,
to the great heats.